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from an anthropological point of view had better been omitted. The Australians are described as having woolly hair. The habitat of the Negroid race is given as "Madagascar and Africa from the Sahara Desert to the Cape of Good Hope," thus leaving out of consideration altogether the Melanesian Negroes and Negritos. The illustrations for this section are not particularly well chosen.

LOUIS R. SULLIVAN

The Intellectuals and the Wage Workers. A Study in Educational Psychoanalysis. HERBERT ELLSWORTH CORY. New York: The Sun-wise Turn, 1919. 273 pp.

Only a small portion of this book has a direct bearing on topics of professional interest to anthropologists. Nevertheless, it is important as evidence of the ever widening influence of our science. When Professor Cory has occasion to seek enlightenment on matters of racial endowment and class psychology, he not only wisely comes for guidance to anthropologists but still more wisely gets his orientation from the foremost champion of scientific method in the field, Professor Boas. His rescuing one of Professor Boas' fugitive articles on caste is especially commendable. Another point that must impress the ethnologist favorably is the sanely broad conception of religion set forth in Chapter III, where incidentally application is made of some of Mr. Marett's ideas. The critique of Comte's triple-stage theory (p. 51) reveals sound sociological insight. Altogether Professor Cory has completely freed himself from the incubus of the unilinear evolution dogma. It is most gratifying to find so ready a response to our teachings on the part of a student of literature and psychoanalysis. Surely the greatest service we can do to the public at large lies in the dissemination of valid anthropological principles and the elimination of the solemn nonsense that often parades as scientific knowledge.

ROBERT H. LOWIE

NORTH AMERICA

Certain Aboriginal Pottery from Southern California. GEORGE G. HEYE. (Indian Notes and Monographs, vol. VII, no. 1.) Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, 1919.

Mr. Heye describes in this paper over 400 pieces of pottery buried or hidden by the Diegueño and Luiseño Indians of former days and recovered by their descendants or by Mr. Edward H. Davis of Mesa Grande. Part of the collection had been used for mortuary purposes and con-